

# STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN NEBRASKA

## New Parole Regulations.

New regulations for prisoners paroled from the state penitentiary have been adopted by the state prison board. Under the new provisions convicts must report the number of days they have been employed during the month, the number of days lost, reason therefor, amounts earned during the month and how spent and the total amount of money saved and where it is being placed. Paroled convicts must also make a report as to the number and character of magazines they have read, as well as the daily newspapers they have been interested in or have taken during the month. It is also made incumbent upon the paroled convict to write his opinion for the board on the magazine articles, and particularly to set out his own individual impressions thereof. Further, a religious record is kept and the prisoner must report his church attendance and must certify that he has not visited any saloon, gambling hall or place of ill-repute each month during the parole.

**Investigating Constitution of 1875.**  
J. H. Broady of the state codification commission is now investigating the numbering of the articles in the state constitution of 1875. The different statute makers have numbered the articles differently beginning with article 14. Thus the supreme court in referring to articles of the constitution sometimes cites a section that is found to contain different subject matter in different compilations of the constitution. An examination of the original constitution in the office of the secretary of state shows that the secretary of the constitutional convention ceased numbering after article No. 2. After that the word "article" appears without a number and the first published copies of the constitution contained an error in the numbers after article 14. Later this was corrected, so that two different systems of numbering are used.

**Not Up to Specifications.**  
The state, in buying canned fruit for its institutions, specifies "20 per cent syrup," which insures a good quality of fruit if the contract is complied with. One institution received some goods for the present quarter that were quite destitute of sugar. The matron complained to the grocer, who insisted that the fruit contained the required amount of sweetness. She then took samples to the state food commissioner, who reported that the peaches contained less than 5 per cent of syrup and the pears contained none. The state has refused to receive the fruit because it does not come up to the specifications in the bid.

State Labor Commissioner Guye has received a letter from V. S. Loubkov, a Russian Jew who is an officer of the New Israelite Evangelical association, and who is now in San Francisco. The writer asks in regard to land in Nebraska for a colony of 2,000 Jewish families. Mr. Guye is now at work trying to obtain land for Jews of Chicago who desire to colonize in some western state.

Mrs. Alice Ramsey, mother of Convict Charles Morley, soon to be tried for the murder of Warden Delahanty, is in Lincoln after traveling from her home in Knoxville, Mo., to be present at the trial of her son. She left a sick bed and made the trip alone against the advice and wishes of the other members of her family. She is a frail woman, sixty years of age, gray haired and with haggard face.

Governor Aldrich has appointed Captain Joseph Teeter of Lincoln commandant of the state home for soldiers and sailors at Milford in place of Commandant Hilyard of Superior, resigned. The new commandant will take charge of the institution not later than May 10, or as soon as the present official can close up his work.

Governor Aldrich has appointed Superintendent A. L. Caviness of the Fairbury city schools to be a member of the state board of education to succeed Dr. Shellhorn of Peru. The appointment is to take effect June 25.

Adjutant General Phelps went to Omaha to ascertain the condition of the property of the four national guard companies whose armory was burned Wednesday night. It is understood that the entire equipment of the four companies was destroyed. The rifles, which cost \$15 each, were worth three or four thousand dollars. An effort will be made to have the war department issue new equipment to replace the destroyed property without charging the amount against the state militia's annual allowance.

The united effort to raise the half million endowment fund for the Nebraska Wesleyan university is meeting with considerable success throughout the state, and already more than a fourth of the fund has been subscribed.

Major Julius A. Penn, Twelfth United States Infantry, has returned from Missouri, where he conducted an inspection of militia companies for the war department. His inspector of the Nebraska national guard is completed.

## HELP IN DRY FARMING

### Disk Harrow May Be Used as Substitute for Packer.

#### Essential That Sufficient and Proper Cultivation Be Given to Destroy Weeds—More Important Than Soil Mulch.

(By PROF. A. M. TEN EYCK, Superintendent Fort Hays Experiment Station.)

When land is allowed to lie for a considerable period after plowing before the crop is planted, the settling of the soil, with the surface cultivation to preserve the mulch and the cementing due to rain, usually causes the soil to repack and firm up to a sufficient extent to make a good seed bed.

The use of the packer is most essential on late spring plowing, when the purpose is to plant at once after plowing. It is not necessary to use the subsurface packer on fall plowing which is not intended to be planted until the following spring, but for sowing fall wheat, if the plowing precedes the sowing by a very short interval, the subsurface packer may be used very advantageously.

The principle involved in the use of the subsurface packer is correct, and the lighter the soil and the greater its tendency to remain loose the more necessary becomes the use of the subsurface packer or similar implement, in order to prepare a proper seed bed.

In plowing under trash or manure, subsurface packing, by pulverizing the bottom of the furrow-slice, sifts the soil through the coarse trash and causes a better union with the subsoil below, so that the capillary water



Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck.

may be drawn up into the surface soil, whereas, if a heavy coat of stubble or manure plowed under in this way is left without packing or pulverizing, the furrow-slice is apt to dry out and the crop that is planted on the land may be injured by a short interval of dry weather.

By setting the disks rather straight and weighting the harrow, a disk harrow may be used as a substitute for the subsurface packer, resulting in a pulverizing and firming effect at the bottom of the furrow-slice, may largely accomplish the results required in preparing a proper seed bed. It is usually advisable to weight or ride the common straight-tooth harrow in order to cause it to stir and pulverize the soil deeper and prevent the "disking" effect which is apt to result from light harrowing.

The cultivation necessary, after early plowing, to destroy weeds, in my experience has usually been sufficient to settle and pulverize the seed bed. For the early cultivation after a good rain and after the weeds have started, there is no implement superior to the disk harrow; the double disk which gives two cultivations and leaves the ground level, being preferred. For later cultivation the common harrow or the Acme harrow should be used with the purpose of not loosening the ground too deeply just previous to planting or seeding.

It is essential that sufficient and proper cultivation be given to destroy weeds. This is more important than to maintain a soil mulch since weeds exhaust both the soil moisture and the available plant food. If a proper soil mulch is maintained, however, the weeds will be kept in subjection. In the ideal system of culture the purpose is to keep a mellow soil mulch on the surface of the land all the time, not only during the growing of the crop, but also in the interval between harvest and seeding time. Thus, after the corn is planted the land is cultivated with the weeder or harrow in order to break the surface crust and prevent the loss of moisture, and following out the same principle the harrowing or work with the weeder is continued after the grain or corn is up, and during the growing period, frequent cultivation is required for intertilled crops.

Again, after the crop is harvested, the cultivation is continued; the land is plowed at once or listed, or the surface of the soil is loosened with the disk harrow, and thus the land is kept continually in a condition to not only prevent the loss of water already stored in the soil, but also this same

condition and mellow surface favors the absorption of rain and largely prevents the loss of water by surface drainage.

The ideal soil mulch is produced by loosening the surface soil as soon as it is dry enough to cultivate after the rain. The mulch should be mellow and granular, not pulverent and dusty. Avoid producing a "dust" mulch which results from harrowing very dry soil; such soil is likely to blow. Also, the smooth, finely pulverized surface left by continuous light harrowing really defeats the purpose of the cultivation, since soil in such condition will shed heavy rains, causing a waste of water which should have been stored in the soil, and the surface often becomes too fine and compact, preventing the proper aeration of the soil, and producing an unfavorable seed bed condition. Thus during the interval between crops, it is often advisable to use the Acme harrow or the disk, or spring-tooth harrow, in order to keep the surface of the soil open and mellow.

**Disking and Listing Versus Plowing.**  
A new method for preparing the seed bed is now coming into general practice in western Kansas. In preparing land for wheat, the plan is to list the ground with the ordinary corn lister as soon after harvest as possible. The lister furrows are run about three to three and a half feet apart, very much the same as when the lister is used for planting corn. Later, when the weeds have started, the soil is worked back into the lister furrows by means of a harrow or disk cultivator.

Several cultivations are usually required by the harrow and disk harrow in order to level the field and bring it into good seed-bed condition. Once over with the disk, cultivator is sufficient, the further work necessary to prepare the seed bed being given with the common harrow.

## CONSERVE MOISTURE IN SOIL

### Ground Which Is Kept Loose on Top Will Evaporate Less Water Than Land That Is Packed.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College.)

It is a well-known fact that ground which is kept loose on top will evaporate much less water than a soil which is packed on top. The moisture which escapes into the air is absolutely lost, so far as the plants growing in that particular field are concerned, and if anything can be done to hold this moisture in the ground so that it may reach the roots of the growing crop, it is of course the thing to strive for, and will prove a benefit to the plant growing in the field.

Some years ago one of the representatives from the Agricultural college was visiting an up-to-date farmer in the country, and the farmer showed him a field of wheat which illustrated this harrowing in a remarkable manner.

A storm had passed over that section of the country and about 1 1/2 inches of rain had fallen. It had been a dashing shower and had packed the surface of the ground considerably. The grain was from 4 to 6 inches high, and the farmer had been advised to harrow the field to prevent evaporation. He sent his hired man to do the work, who hitched on to the harrow and dragged it diagonally across the field of wheat and then around the outside of the field some 5 or 6 times. He then became disgusted with the work because it appeared that he was dragging out so much grain, and reported the fact to the farmer, who ordered the work discontinued.

By the time the grain had headed the marks of the harrowed sections could be plainly seen. The place where it had been dragged diagonally across the field produced grain at least 8 or 10 inches higher than that on either side which had not been harrowed, and along the edges of the field the grain was in like condition. The grain on that portion of the field that had not been touched by the harrow was not to be compared with the harrowed grain, either in appearance, size of plants or heads of grain. The yield from the harrowed portion was practically double that from the unharrowed portion.

It simply shows that the harrowing and loosening of the surface soil, even though it did destroy some of the plants, conserved the moisture and benefited those plants that were left in such a marked degree that it materially increased the yield from that field, and shows that this practice could be employed to advantage by the farmers of Colorado.



The disk will never take the place of the plow.

Many pastures fail because they are not made right.

Bees were in America when the white man first came.

If not molly sorghum is an excellent root forage for all stock.

To insure nice, smooth fruit, tomatoes must be grown on stakes.

Oats and field peas should be sown as early in the spring as possible.

Oats should be sown early, just as soon as the land can be made ready.

Keep all the tools that are used around the barn in convenient and safe places.

A definite plan of rotation will help you build up the soil and increase the yield from year to year.

## NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



Screen alfalfa seed.

Destroy the little weeds.

Good dairymen keep no dogs.

Horses can be pastured on alfalfa.

The right kind of seed is half the crop.

Kill the small weeds and there will be no big ones.

Chicks raised in brooders are not bothered with lice.

Grass was never more welcome to cows than this spring.

Broiler prices are somewhat better than they were last month.

It is well to assume when chickens are dying that the disease is contagious.

Put a slatted frame over the drinking trough and the water will be kept cleaner.

The early spring chicken catches the good price. Raise early spring chickens.

Plant good seeds. Poor seeds are dear, no difference what price you pay for them.

Get the incubator at work on the broiler crop as early as possible. Delay means loss.

No incubator can make good hatches from poor eggs, that is, those lacking in fertility.

More incubator hatches are spoiled by the anxiety of the operator than from any other one cause.

Lard, vaseline and enough sulphur to make a paste makes a good remedy for sorehead in chicks.

Vegetables delight in having a warm, deep, rich and mellow soil, and will pay generously for the privilege.

Lice feed on the young chickens—that is one great reason that they fail to make the growth they should.

Carefulness in dressing poultry pays for the extra pains taken. The pin feathers must all be removed.

There is genuine satisfaction in owning thoroughbred stock and they cost no more to feed. Go in for the best.

Worry along without a trap nest, but keep your eyes open for the best layers, and set their eggs next spring.

A little ground charcoal mixed with the chicks' feed now and then will help keep away digestive troubles.

Three rules for success in gardening are: Freedom from weeds, thinning out, and keeping the ground mellow.

With reasonably good seed and a fairly well prepared seed bed, about 20 pounds of alfalfa seed is required per acre.

It is claimed by some onion growers that carbolic acid emulsion gives satisfactory results in fighting the onion maggot.

Nitrate of soda is the most quickly available source of nitrogen for plants, but buyers should steer clear of low grade nitrate.

Crimson clover makes fairly good ensilage, but, like all plants rich in protein, it develops a strong and rather objectionable odor.

Government reports state that more up-to-date agricultural machinery has been sold the last ten years than during any previous ten years.

It is not safe to pasture either cattle or sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when it is fed green. Feed them the hay or practice soiling.

As the price of land increases the condition of the manner of farming must change, provided, of course, one has to make interest on the money value of the land.

The young chicks which are to make our winter layers should be hatched from the middle of March to the middle of May, depending on the breed.

When a man does not mind the bleat of a sheep that wants more feed, salt or water he has not the true spirit of the shepherd. Neither is he worthy of the name of shepherd if he does not do at once those things which should be attended to, but says he will do them tomorrow or some other day.

Alfalfa is a perennial.

A pure bred bull is best.

Mongrel fowls are expensive.

Light in the barn is essential.

Horses with tender feet need much attention.

The wheel hoe saves a lot of back-breaking hoeing.

Good roads increase values because they make values.

Good pasture is invaluable in growing pigs successfully.

Cut straw is the best for bedding, if you save the manure.

If zinc is burned with the coal it will clear the chimney of soot.

Are the plow-lays sharp, and all the tools in first-class shape?

Two litters of pigs a year is about what the best sows will do.

He that abuseth his colts may expect to be kicked by his horses.

Sifted coal ashes are better than plaster for the striped squash bug.

Jerking the bit and yelling confuse a horse and advertise a blockhead.

Out-buildings, unpainted fences and rubbish heaps may be hidden behind vines.

Equal parts of corn and oats are hard to excel as a grain feed for sheep.

Provide plenty of pure water, sunshine, range and green forage crops for sheep.

A flock that gets bone meal and oyster shell will have few cases of leg weakness.

Look out for the yearling colts. Don't let them get a setback as spring approaches.

Sore mouth will sometimes attack sheep in pens and run through the entire flock.

During an extra cold spell of weather add a little corn to the sow's grain ration.

Small seeds and finely cracked grain are a better feed for the small chick than wet mash.

Never breed a nervous, high-strung sow that is ready to jump and run at the drop of a hat.

The fewer sows kept together during the breeding season and until farrowing time, the better.

Of all fowls ducks are the easiest to raise. The eggs are more fertile than those of any other fowl.

Cold weather is not much of a detriment to chickens, providing it is dry and the atmosphere pure.

The geese should be laying at their best now, and this is, also, the month in which turkeys begin to lay.

For the majority of vegetables, soil of a sandy nature is best, provided there is a good sub-soil for drainage.

If all the implements were cleaned and painted last fall, a great deal of time will be saved when you must "get busy."

A good way to disinfect a brooder is to open it wide, take out the hover and let the sun get at the inside through the day.

Making the drinking water slightly red with permanganate of potash has often been found to prevent the spreading of roup.

Poultry manure should be partially dried before storing in order to prevent fermentation setting in, thus avoiding the escape of the ammonia.

There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasture for from ten to twenty hogs per season.

An old horseman says that the chief cause of colic in horses, or the cause of the largest per cent of these cases, is brought through long abstinence from water.

Men of moderate means should start the improvement of their cattle through the purchase of a pure bred bull and gradually grow into the breeding of pure bred animals.

No one can afford to raise pigs that refuse to fatten or that are frequently off feed. In this case the correction may often be made before the pigs are farrowed. It is very apt to lie with the handling of the brood sow.

To make alfalfa hay cut in the forenoon and let it wilt; then rake into windrows. It should be cured in windrows and cocks, and stacked and put in barns with as little handling as possible before the valuable leaves become too dry and brittle.

The garden with a row of trees or some shrubbery along the north will be some days earlier in the spring but in dry countries this earliness may be paid for later. Trees along the edge of a garden are apt to sap the moisture for a long distance on either side.

## DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Aches and Twinges Point to Hidden Kidney Trouble.

Have you a lame back, aching day and night? Do you feel a sharp pain after bending over? When the kidneys seem sore and the action irregular,



use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands. L. Bonney, Eugene, Ore., says: "I contracted severe kidney trouble through heavy lifting. There was a dull ache across my hips and pains like knife-thrusts shot through me. Doan's Kidney Pills cured after doctors had failed and my back is stronger than before in years."

"When your Back is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y."

## UP TO HIM.



Mr. Shyboy—Have you—have you ever been kissed?  
Miss Wise—Gracious! Do I look as lonely as that?

## ERUPTION COVERED BODY

"Three years ago this winter I had a breaking out that covered my whole body. It itched so that it seemed as if I should go crazy. It first came out in little pimples on my back and spread till it covered my whole body and limbs down to my knees, also my arms down to my elbows. Where I scratched it made sores, and the terrible itching and burning kept me from sleeping. I tried several remedies all to no purpose. Then I concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, also the Resolvent, for about four months, and they completely cured me of eczema. I have had no return of the disease since. I never had a good night's rest after the skin eruption first broke out till I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had only used them a few days before I could see they were beginning to heal, and the terrible itching was gone."

"Those that lived in the house at the time know how I suffered, and how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me. I never take a bath without using the Cuticura Soap, and I do not believe there are better remedies for any skin disease than the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Sarah Calkins, Waukegan, Ill., Mar. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. L, Boston.

## Knew Something About It.

The small boy of the household was not notably proficient in sacred lore, but when his sister asked him, "Where was Solomon's temple?" he indignantly resented the supposed impeachment of his stock of information, and retorted:

"Don't you think I know anything?" She assured him that she did not doubt that he knew, but urged him to state for her benefit.

Though not crediting her sincerity, he finally exclaimed, curtly:

"On the side of his head, of course, where other folk's are! D'you s'pose I'm a fool?"

## Auto Suggestion.

To show how unconsciously a man's business may be in his mind at all times, I took a financial operator to a fancier's to select a dog, and what kind of a dog do you think he asked for a once?"

"What kind?"

"A water dog. Said he had heard it was a good stock proposition."

To remove nicotine from the teeth, disinfect the mouth and purify the breath after smoking, Paxtine is a boon to all. At druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

## Sure Thing.

"Do you believe she will love me long?"

"Well, I know she won't love you short."

## Kill the Flies Now and Prevent Disease.

A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kills thousands. Lasts all season. 15 cents each at dealers or six sent postpaid for \$1.00. H. SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Many a man is kept busy during his spare time in explaining things to his wife.

Dyspepsia, despair not! While there's Garfield Tea, there's hope.

As a stimulant an ounce of censure is often worth a pound of praise.